

THE Editor of The Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally, to call at his office at 15 and 17 A. M. or 1 P. M. if they can conveniently do so. The absolute necessity of devoting some hours to his duties constrains him to make this request.

THE Number number of the Southern Literary Messenger arrived last evening and is for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Agents supplied at the usual discount.

THE Whig Alliance and United States Register for 1845, for sale at this office. Single copies 12 cents, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100.

"Vindex," in the Plebeian, assails the Editor of this paper personally for a notice of Mr. H. C. Grover, which he did not hear or speak of. Said Editor of The Tribune, on whose candor and judgment the Editor places every reliance.

"We have been impelled to this explanation (which is far more exceptional than the criticism can have been) by the allusion of 'Vindex' to the fact that Mr. Grover lectures in the same course, and that the Editor of The Tribune, in his notice of Mr. Grover, should be understood to disparage other lecturers therein. Should the Editor, just named lecture as stated, it will not be on his own motion, and he most certainly does not such testimonial of approbation as an invitation to repeat his lecture.

"But, even at the risk of personal indignity hinted at and instigated by 'Vindex,' the criticisms of The Tribune shall be founded in honest judgment, and written in order to the public, not to puff the lecturers.

City Reform.
If it will not be deemed intrusive, we would like exceedingly to know when the important reforms projected and virtually promised by our City Councils are to be perfected. The People are becoming impatient for them. The Retrenchment of Salaries was very well, so far as it went; but that is only one item. Mr. Atwell has presented a Report—we believe an able and judicious one—in favor of a comprehensive and radical Reform of our Police System, of which we mean to speak more fully hereafter. We say the Report is very well, but the People want action. Then the Street-Sweeping by Contract—what has become of that? Let us hear. Then the whole subject of Markets and Market-Rents requires revision; the People desire more freedom in the matter of buying and selling the necessities of life: they want a way opened for Country farmers to come in and sell their Produce here as they may in all other Cities—why not? At any rate, if the Market monopoly is to be maintained, they want the market-rents collected, so that they shall not be taxed to build the markets and doubly taxed in the price of all they buy from them.—Then there is the whole subject of City Inspections to be looked into. We are friendly to Inspections; we would not object to more of them; but there is no sense in compelling a purchaser to employ and pay an Inspector against his own will.—Then the Reform in our Pauper System, and that grand Workhouse that we hear so much of—what has become of them?—Fathers of the City! shall we entreat you again to act—to act promptly, efficiently, comprehensively, before the public confidence shall be withdrawn from you forever?

From The Sun of Saturday.
THE TARIFF.—The great question in political circles just now is in regard to the probable course of the next Congress—taking for granted that the Democrats will have a clear majority in both houses, which now seems not to be improbable. The subject of most interest seems to be its action in relation to the Tariff. It appears generally to be conceded that, even should the present law not be entirely repealed, it will be so essentially modified as to leave most of its popular and least popular features. The tendency of popular sentiment is strongly towards free trade, or at least to an approximation to that principle which will be the subject of the whole country; and the theory of Protective duties. It cannot be denied that the effect of the new Tariff thus far, has been disastrous to the Commerce of this country, and that the next Congress, if it vibrates between two extremes, the next measure of the pendulum will very likely take it far beyond the true medium policy on the one side as it is now on the other.

Whenever any new Political jugglery is to be attempted by the leaders of the Loco-Foco party, we look for a jesuitical, sideways intimation of it in the neutral Editorials of The Sun. Here we have the new cheat on the Tariff question. After winning power by deceiving the friends of Protection into the belief that they were friends of Protection, the Van Burens, the Boucks, Marceys and Crosbys intend to keep it by cheating the advocates of Free Trade also, and pursuing a half-and-half, yes-and-no, non-committal course. Protection is wrong; Free Trade is wrong; we must have a "true medium policy." Does not every fair mind revolt from this shuffling? Will not every honest man admit that Protection is either right or wrong, and should be either inflexibly maintained or utterly repudiated? Will not the friends of Free Trade unite with us in branding this effort to fritter away or obscure a great issue, which, for the prosperity and peace of the Country, ought to be definitively acted on and put at rest? Friends of the manly and intrepid CALHOUN! beware of the Magician's juggles!

The Sun says—we think mistakenly—that the New Tariff has operated disastrously on Commerce. In the state of indebtedness, embarrassment and prostration in which that Tariff found the Country, it was clearly the interest of the Country no less than of all other interests that our importations should be light for months to come. When we have paid off some portion of the heavy Foreign Debt which weighs us down, it will be high time to commence importing largely again.—Meantime it is idle to expect that Commerce and Navigation can by any policy be shielded from some share in the embarrassments which have overtaken all other interests. But suppose our Foreign Commerce had been a little diminished by making more advantageously at home articles which we formerly purchased abroad, is this to be regretted? Suppose we should save the cost of a voyage round the world, and divide it among the Producers of our own Country, why should we lament it? It is too much a matter of course to consider the extension of Commerce and the interests of the Country identical.

Col. THOS. H. BENTON has just written a fierce letter to some of his constituents who invited him to a public Dinner, in which he denounces the Exchange project as a kind of National Bank.—He says Nicholas Biddle is its author—that it is imparted to Webster, who palmed it on Capt. Tyler, who presented it to Congress "where it killed it in a single speech." (This is the Ballroom to the life.) He says Missouri (which has for years implicitly obeyed all his directions in Legislation and Currency) is now afflicted with small notes, "depreciated paper, spurious banking, unauthorized issues of paper trash, lawless corporations,"—and all this in spite of the most ferocious legislation against such nuisances. Poor encouragement, certainly, for other States to plunge into Bentonism. By-and-by these Currency-tinkers will find out that the true way to get rid of a bad Paper Currency is by making and sustaining a good one.

Hon. HENRY CLAY leaves Ashland immediately for New Orleans, where he will mainly spend the winter for the benefit of his health.

New-York Election.
We have official returns, from the following Counties, of the votes for Governor, which we compare with those of 1840:

Counties.	1842.	1840.
Suffolk	1,338	2,869
Bradish	3,324	3,727
Kings	19,975	22,017
New-York	615	1,452
Putnam	3,351	3,887
Ulster	2,226	3,059
Greene	5,365	5,427
Rensselaer	6,272	6,076
Albany	1,456	1,699
Schenectady	3,813	3,953
Saratoga	1,765	1,831
Fulton & Hamilton	5,558	6,955
Ontario	4,370	5,460
Monroe	5,464	5,220
Erie	4,859	4,165
Niagara	2,630	2,278
Herkimer	2,430	3,802
Tompkins	3,395	3,619
Orange	3,293	4,148
Madison	3,206	3,883
Rockland	367	1,030
Washington	4,098	5,032
Dutchess	3,895	4,661
Flora	1,781	2,262
Cortland	2,249	2,989
Chautauque	5,070	3,226
Total	105,925	115,073
Bouck's maj.	9,148	Seward's 9,367
Whig loss since '40.	17,693	Loco loss 4,675.

Case of Col. Webb.
We understand that petitions to the Governor, praying the pardon of James Watson Webb, now under conviction and soon to be sentenced for the crime of leaving the State with the intent to receive a challenge to a Duel, were circulated on Saturday, and were very numerous signed by our Citizens without distinction of party. We have heard that of the Grand Jury that found the indictment to which Webb pleaded guilty, every member either had signed or would sign such a petition, and that the Tammany General Committee will unite in the prayer. We presume, therefore, that the application for an immediate pardon will be so general and urgent that Gov. Seward cannot hesitate to comply with it.

This petition is certainly sustained by urgent considerations. In the first place, the law under which Col. Webb is held amenable to punishment was in its inception a political manoeuvre, and has remained for the fifteen years of its existence till now a dead letter on the Statute-Book. Meantime scores have incurred its penalties with perfect impunity. One of them was, speedily after his offence—not indicted, nor anything of that nature—but nominated for a law-maker, and judge—a member of the State Senate and of course our highest Judicial Tribunal—polled the full vote of this party, and was beaten but a few hundred votes; the next year nominated again, and elected by some 2,000 majority. All knew his offence, yet nobody called for his indictment or punishment, and he served as a member of the Senate and Court of Errors till he saw fit from personal considerations to resign.

In the case of Col. Webb there are peculiar mitigations. In the first place, he is a Military man, trained in the Military school of false honor, and through life publicly acknowledging allegiance to its laws. Then he had personal differences on which his enemies had based an insinuation of cowardice, or of willingness to devolve his personal responsibilities on his friends—an imputation fatal to a man's character with any class of the community, and which, though undoubtedly false, had obtained so much credence that if he had in this case avoided a meeting with Marshall, he would have been saluted with a hiss of scorn and execration from one end of the Country to the other. Even they would have reviled him who have been most anxious and busy to effect his conviction—the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, for instance. When the Cilley tragedy took place, the Journal took the lead in blazoning to the public that Dr. Duncan of Ohio considered Col. Webb a gentleman, the simple and only object of which must have been to instigate a fight.

Col. Webb was the challenged party in this affair, and went out of the City upon the peremptory invitation of Marshall. If he had refused, he would have been attacked in the streets by M. and an affray more savage, and probably more fatal, than the Duel would have surely occurred.

All this does not justify him in fighting a Duel, and his resolution not to under any circumstances to endanger the life of his opponent only mitigates the lawless and guilty deed. Yet every fair mind must feel that, after scores of challengers and blood-seeking duellists have been allowed to pass under impunity through the fifteen years' lifetime of the law, it would be hard to punish for the first time upon one who had been challenged and forced into a duel and visit him with the full vengeance of the law. We trust, therefore, that Col. Webb will be pardoned, but that hereafter every offender, having now full notice, will be visited with the penalties of the act. It is high time a stop were put to this absurd and bloody relic of feudal barbarism, the Duel, even though the severest measures be found necessary. But let them not be sprung upon any man as a surprise.

A worthy citizen being asked to sign a petition for his pardon, replied—"I will do it most heartily. Col. Webb's father, while an officer in the Revolutionary Army under Washington, carried my father, wounded and bleeding, off the ground at the battle of Harlem Heights."

Proposals for building a National Observatory on Camp Hill, in Washington, have been solicited by the Government. It is to consist of two departments, Astronomical and Magnetic. The work will probably go on at the opening of Spring. The plan, we hear, is a magnificent one, and just such as should have been entered upon by the nation many a long year ago. But, better late than never. (Savannah's Plebeian.)

When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President and proposed a National Observatory, he was scouted and ridiculed at for doing it. Jacksonism made itself exceedingly merry with the idea of building "light-houses in the skies."

Mr. District Attorney Whiting reports to the Common Council that he has issued warrants to Sheriff Hart for the collection of Jurors' Fines, Constables' Fines, &c., to the amount of twenty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, which amount it was the imperative duty of said Sheriff to collect and pay into the City Treasury. We believe none of it has yet reached that capacious and needy receptacle, though Alderman Scoles says the Comptroller has often called for it. We trust it will be forthcoming speedily, and not via Cape de Verd.

M. H. McALISTER, of Savannah, a Southern adves, has positively declined an election as U. S. Senator from Georgia. This is sad. Mr. M. is the ablest, likeliest Loco-Foco in the State.

The Retrospect.
Five years ago, the Whig party first triumphed in the State of New-York, and through the intervening period it has wielded or shared the Executive and Legislative power. On surrendering, as we now do for a season, all participation in that power, it is fit we should inquire earnestly what have been the influences of Whig ascendancy on the Liberties and Interests of the People. The prominent, distinctive acts of our party have been as follows:

I. The Abolition of the Monopoly of Banking.
—When the Whigs first became uppermost, the Legislative power of chartering and governing Banks constituted Banking in this State a Monopoly of the most rigid and corrupting kind. Bank Charters were lobbied and log-rolled through the Legislature by the most bare-faced corruption, not merely the bidders but the very Members of the Legislature receiving fat salaries of the stock in requital of their services. As this stock was generally worth ten per cent. more than par the moment it was distributed, any one who obtained one hundred shares in effect received a bonus of \$1,000. As care was taken not to overdo the business so far as to glut the market and destroy the value of Stock, and as the distribution was carefully confined to Regency politicians of approved shrewdness and tact, each Bank chartered was worth perhaps a thousand votes to the party, as a means of healing feuds, inspiring the zeal of the faithful, and making converts of those Whigs and no-party men who were blessed with handy consciences like unto John Tyler's. In this way the Regency majority in Steuben County was pushed up from a few hundreds to 2,000 in 1832. Every body was allowed to subscribe for the stock of the new Steuben County Bank before the Election, but the distribution was kept back till the Election should be over. All who wanted Stock, whether to keep or to sell at a ready and round premium,—a pretty large number—knew right well that they must vote the Van Buren ticket, or there was not the ghost of a chance for them. The effect was striking, but not surprising. The Whig business men and capitalists who held out against the bait thus offered them could get Stock enough, and did, by paying ten per cent. premium, to constitute a perpetual electioneer fund for their opponents. By this fund the State was carried for Van Buren in 1830, '32 and '34, against its deliberate judgement and plainest interests.

Finally, the swindle became so gross that a law or regulation was adopted that no man should have more than a specified number of shares in any Bank Stock distribution. But this was but a spider-web for Van Burenism. In the case of the Oneida Bank—as doubtless in many others—men's names were hired at so much a piece to obtain Stock on. Dives, who would not invest a cent in Banks, had five dollars for letting his name be put down for five hundred shares; Tom Nokes, who did not know what Bank Stock meant, was satisfied with a dollar for the use of his valuable cognomen set down against a hundred shares. To these excellent subscribers the stock was gravely distributed, and then added to the Spoils of the Distributors & Co.—less the dollar or so paid to Tom Nokes as aforesaid. (See the evidence in the case of the Oneida Bank.)

All this system of corruption and fraud was broken up by the passage of the GENERAL BANKING LAW, which originated with the first Whig Assembly, and received the sanction of a large majority of the Whigs in both branches, while a majority of the Van Buren men voted against it. That law is not a perfect one—experience will show how to improve it—but it put an end to the Monopoly of Banking for ever. Any body can now engage in Banking without asking leave of any one, by simply depositing with the Comptroller security for the redemption of his issues.

II. The abolition of the Auction Monopoly.
—This was a less pervading but not less flagrant iniquity than the former. By a law of the State, no man was allowed to exercise generally the functions of an Auctioneer unless regularly appointed and commissioned to do so by the Governor and Senate. But the men best fitted by nature, inclination and experience for Auctioneers were not always of the ruling party—in fact, it happened, in the course of time, that but few of them were so. Yet no man could receive the appointment who was not of their clan. What were the consequences? In the first place, men of no character and no fitness for this business were appointed as the reward of their political services—the Comberfords and Tom Carrs of the party—while the men who were really Auctioneers could not be appointed at all. These two classes now struck hands: the legal Auctioneers rented out the use of their commissions for some \$500 to \$1,000 per year to the real Auctioneers, and thus the names of both were displayed over the Auction advertisements—the former to satisfy the law, the latter to satisfy the public. Here was each genuine Auctioneer fined \$500 to \$1,000 per annum for the offence of being a Whig; while some bar-room loafer or Tammany drill-sergeant received this \$500 to \$1,000 as pay for his services to 'the party.' Thus was the Auction business taxed some \$100,000 per annum to support electioneers for Tammany Hall. This, too, was among the first abuses at which the efforts of the victorious Whigs were directed, and with success. The law was so altered that any man of good character may become an Auctioneer by giving adequate bail for the payment of the Auction Duties.

III. The abolition of the Small Bill Restriction.
—This restriction was a pet feature of the grand scheme of Jacksonian and Bentonian Currency Reform. Passed in the hey-day of Jackson invincibility and mint-drop glory, it was most insanely persisted in when the 'Experiment' had borne its legitimate fruits of general convulsion and Bank-suspension, and when a Van Buren Legislature had sanctioned and shielded that suspension. The effect of this conflicting policy under the suspension was to banish and outlaw our own Small Notes, for which we had some sort of guaranty, and fill our channels of minor circulation with the most abundant and least reliable Small Notes of other States, with Shin-plasters, and every villainous, while the dearth of specie change was universal. No one cause contributed so much to the Revolution of 1837, as this practical illustration of the beauties of Regency Legislation on Currency. The Whigs fought strenuously for a Repeal of the Restriction at their first session, but the Regency stood out, and would consent to a suspension of the Restriction, (which they had plumply refused when they legalized the Suspension of Specie Payments,) and nothing more. The Whigs finally took this rather than nothing; and after one more round flogging, the Loco-Focos (now a minority all round) came into the Legislature and themselves proposed a total repeal of the Restriction. No opposition was made on any side, so the proscription of Small Notes was utterly and forever abolished.

IV. The County Judges' Act is another instance of freedom and fairness secured by Whig ascendancy and effort.—There are certain County Officers who by law are chosen by the Board of Supervisors of their respective Counties. But when Van Burenism was in its most high and palmy state, there were certain Counties which refused to do it reverence. These would elect Boards of Supervisors, 8 Whig to 6 Van Buren, 10 to 7, 11 to 8, and so on. The party wanted the offices though they could not raise Supervisors enough to elect them. But what mattered this? A law was duly passed, authorizing the County Judges to vote with the Supervisors in making these appointments. These Judges, being appointed by the Governor and Senate, were of course all Loco-Foco. Adding these (five) to the Loco-Foco Supervisors in each Board would transform their minority to a majority in three-fourths of the Whig Counties. Yet this corrupt and unrepentable device to enable the minority to rule the majority was upheld to the last gasp by the Loco-Foco portion of the Legislature—even such an ultra Democrat (in profession) as Sam. Young declaring that he could see nothing wrong in it, and gravely arguing that, as the Supervisors outnumbered the Judges, the addition of the latter could make no difference! Not till the Whig ascendancy was fully established could this bulwark of political iniquity be overthrown.

—Such are some of the most prominent points on which the two parties have come in collision during the Whig ascendancy in this State—such the consequences of that ascendancy. In every case the Whigs stand recorded on the side of Liberty, of Purity, of Progress, of Right, and of genuine, beneficent Reform. Thus may they stand for ever!

Love Quarrels.
There is an interesting and amiable controversy now going on between the Loco-Foco party proper and the Tyler squad, which insists on joining the former, by whom their advances are, not very civilly, repelled. The Globe heeds the host of genuine Loco-Focoism: the Madisonian and Co. are the spokesmen of Tylerism, or more strictly, Officeism. The genuine Locos think they will not make much, even in the office line, by taking in the Tylerites now, and thus finding the fat places all filled to their hands when they succeed formally to power, which they delude themselves into believing will be March 4th, 1845. Thus, The Globe, upon admitting a plea for Tylerism, from a correspondent, turns upon those for whose admission he is suing, and in language too gross for our columns, compares Capt. Tyler to an unfaithful husband, who has long been false to his wife (Loco-Focoism) and now comes back to her professing penitence, but bringing several of his vilest paramours (i. e. Webster, Spencer & Co.) with him. The Globe paints all this too forcibly for our columns, remarks that the "respectability" of the family must suffer from these new inmates, and concludes:

"In our opinion, the Democracy can manage its affairs very well without the aid of any of the renouncing Coats, who have deserted, and have driven away from the fraternity. If they now get shelter from those to whom they have before done all the mischief in their power, they must be content with the hospitality the house must afford them, and not expect that its keeping will be entrusted to them."

Mr. Webster! 'where am I to go?'

The Mary Rogers Mystery.
With reference to our statement concerning this affair we find the following note in Saturday's Courier:

To Col. Webb:—I noticed a statement in the Courier of this morning, relative to a confession said to have been made before me by the late Mrs. Rogers, which is entirely incorrect, as no such examination took place, nor could it, from the degraded state of Mrs. Rogers' mind. GILBERT MERRITT.

We gave the facts as they were told to us by two Magistrates of this city, and as we understood them on the authority of a statement made by Mr. Merritt himself to Mayor Morris. We said nothing about any 'examination' of Mrs. Rogers, and erred in stating that the confession was made to Mr. Merritt. That it was made to some one we have little doubt; and we firmly believe that the statement we gave embraces the true explanation of the manner of this unfortunate woman's death.

An examination was held before Justice Lurkins, at Jersey City, on Saturday, founded upon the following affidavit, made by Mr. Merritt:—

"State of New-Jersey, Hudson Co. ss.—Personally appeared before me, Justice of the Peace of said County, GILBERT MERRITT, of said County in the State of New-Jersey, who being duly sworn by me, depose and say, that in the month of July, 1841, at (the place) of said County, GILBERT MERRITT, in the body of Mary C. Rogers, at Hoboken, in said County of Hudson, who this deponent believes was murdered; and this deponent further saith, that from information he has obtained, and acts in his possession, he verily believes that the murder of the said Mary C. Rogers was perpetrated in a house at Weehawken called 'the Nick Motel,' owned and kept by one John C. Rogers, and that the said John C. Rogers, and his wife, and his son, Oscar Kellenbach (now deceased) and his three sons, to wit, Oscar Kellenbach, Charles Kellenbach, and Oslan Kellenbach, all three of whom, this deponent has reason to believe, were concerned in the murder of the said Mary C. Rogers, and the concealment of her body. GILBERT MERRITT.

Nothing material was elicited, as the two sons of Mrs. Rogers—who are represented as most depraved and profligate characters—denied any knowledge of the matter. Mrs. Ludlam, the nurse who attended Mrs. Rogers after she was shot by one of these boys, testified that she was delirious, and raved terribly—talked continually of the ghost of some female which she imagined to be present, and would cry out 'take her away,' &c., but called no name, and said nothing about Mary Rogers, at least in English, though she talked German much of the time. Mrs. Rogers once told her that "she was sorry she did not burn the clothes that were found, as it would have saved her much trouble." It was proved that while their mother was sick both the boys said, at various times, that when she died the great secret would come out; and one of them said he should tell of it. When placed upon the stand, and asked what they meant by this great secret, one of them, Charles W. Kellenbach, by name, said that all he meant by it was that his mother, when she died, would know all about the great secret—what became of the souls of dead people. The other, named Oscar, said that the secret he meant was what would cure the rheumatism. It will be seen at once that there is something quite as mysterious in this testimony as in the death of Mary Rogers. The boys were both discharged, however, as nothing could be made out against them. The investigation, we understand, will not end here; and we repeat our belief that the true explanation of the matter will be found in the facts we have already published.

The 'Osage Valley,' a Loco-Foco journal at Warsaw, Missouri, swings a flag inscribed Richard M. Johnson for President and Andrew Stevenson for Vice.

Capt. Cowe, of brig Henry Lee, from St. Juan, reports that the blockade by the British fleet was raised on the 20th of September, and the fleet sailed the next day for Cuspeo. [Americas.]

See Dr. Thomson's Fifth Report of Cures of Rheumatism on 5d page.

New-York Election.
XVTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.
Saratoga Co. Schenectady, Fulton & Hamilton, C. Ellis, Locust, &c.

Counties.	1842.	1840.
Suffolk	1,338	2,869
Bradish	3,324	3,727
Kings	19,975	22,017
New-York	615	1,452
Putnam	3,351	3,887
Ulster	2,226	3,059
Greene	5,365	5,427
Rensselaer	6,272	6,076
Albany	1,456	1,699
Schenectady	3,813	3,953
Saratoga	1,765	1,831
Fulton & Hamilton	5,558	6,955
Ontario	4,370	5,460
Monroe	5,464	5,220
Erie	4,859	4,165
Niagara	2,630	2,278
Herkimer	2,430	3,802
Tompkins	3,395	3,619
Orange	3,293	4,148
Madison	3,206	3,883
Rockland	367	1,030
Washington	4,098	5,032
Dutchess	3,895	4,661
Flora	1,781	2,262
Cortland	2,249	2,989
Chautauque	5,070	3,226
Total	105,925	115,073
Bouck's maj.	9,148	Seward's 9,367
Whig loss since '40.	17,693	Loco loss 4,675.

CORTLAND—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

GREENE—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

HERKIMER—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

MONROE—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

NIAGARA—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

ONEIDA COUNTY—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

PUTNAM—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

ROCKLAND—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

SARATOGA—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

SCHENECTADY—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293; 1844.
Lieut. Gov. Furman 1,765; Dickinson 1,831; 66.
Senator—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.
Saratoga—Jansen 3,801; Deyo 3,619; 755.
Congress—Rankin 3,915; Denney 4,616; 701.
Assembly—Sheldon 3,821; Bantley 4,638; 737.

SCHENECTADY—[Official.]
Governor—Bradish 3,395; Bouck 3,293;